State of Arizona Senate Forty-fifth Legislature First Regular Session 2001

CHAPTER 352

SENATE BILL 1509

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 4-201, 4-203, 4-205.04, 4-210 AND 4-244, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

- i -

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 4-201, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

4-201. <u>Licensing: application procedure in city, town or county: burden of proof</u>

- A. A person desiring a license to manufacture, sell or deal in spirituous liquors shall make application to the director on a form prescribed and furnished by the director.
- B. A person desiring a license within an incorporated city or town shall make the application in triplicate and shall file the copies with the director. The director shall remit two copies to the city or town clerk. The city or town clerk shall immediately file one copy in the clerk's office and post the other for a period of twenty days in a conspicuous place on the front of the premises where the business is proposed to be conducted, with a statement requiring any person who is a bona fide resident residing or owning or leasing property within a one mile radius from the premises proposed to be licensed, and who is in favor of or opposed to the issuance of the license, to file written arguments in favor of or opposed to issuance of the license with the clerk within twenty days after the date of posting. The posting shall contain substantially the following:

Notice

A hearing on a liquor license application shall be held before the local governing body at the following date, time and place: (Insert date, time and address)

The local governing body will recommend to the state liquor board whether the board should grant or deny the license. The state liquor board may hold a hearing to consider the recommendation of the local governing body. Any person residing or owning or leasing property within a one-mile radius may contact the state liquor board in writing to register as a protestor. To request information regarding procedures before the board and notice of any board hearings regarding this application, contact the state liquor board at:

(Insert address and telephone number).

No arguments shall be filed or accepted by the city or town clerk thereafter. This subsection shall not be construed to prevent a bona fide resident residing or owning or leasing property within a one-mile radius from the premises proposed to be licensed from testifying in favor of or in opposition to the issuance of the license, regardless of whether or not the person is a user or nonuser of spirituous liquor.

C. The governing body of the city, or town OR COUNTY shall then enter an order recommending approval or disapproval within sixty days after filing of the application and shall file a certified copy of the order with the director. If the recommendation is for disapproval, a statement of the specific reasons containing a summary of the testimony or other evidence

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supporting the recommendation for disapproval shall be attached to the order. All petitions submitted to the governing body within the twenty-day period for filing the protest PROTESTS shall be transmitted to the director with the certified copy of the order.

- D. If a person applies for a license to conduct a spirituous liquor business outside an incorporated city or town, the director shall remit two copies of the application to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county where the applicant desires to do business, and the proceedings by the clerk and board of supervisors shall be as provided for cities and towns.
- Upon receipt of an application for a spirituous liquor license, the director shall set the application for hearing by the board upon a date following the expiration of the time fixed for the submitting of the certified order by the governing body of the city or town or the board of supervisors. If the city or town or the county recommends approval of the license no hearing is required unless the director, the board or any aggrieved party requests a hearing on the grounds that the public convenience and the best interest of the community will not be substantially served if a license is issued. Any person residing or owning or leasing property within a one mile radius of the proposed location may file a written protest with the director no later than fifteen calendar days following action by the local governing body or sixty days after filing the application. hearing is requested by the director, the board or any aggrieved party, the application may be approved by the director. If the recommendation is for disapproval of an application or if no recommendation is received, the board shall hold a hearing. IF THE CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY RECOMMENDS APPROVAL OF THE LICENSE PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION C, THE DIRECTOR MAY CANCEL THE HEARING AND ISSUE THE LICENSE UNLESS THE BOARD OR ANY AGGRIEVED PARTY REQUESTS A HEARING. The certified order, the reasons contained therein, IN THE ORDER and the summary of the testimony and other evidence supporting the city, town or county disapproval of the recommendation shall be read into the record before the board and shall be considered as evidence by the board. The board shall consider the certified order together with other facts and a report of the director relating to the qualifications of the applicant. If the governing body of the city or town or the board of supervisors fails to return to the director, as provided in subsections C and D, its order of approval or disapproval, the board shall proceed with further consideration of the application by holding an administrative hearing. An application shall be approved or disapproved within one hundred five days after filing of the application.
- F. A hearing may be conducted by an administrative law judge at the request of the board to make findings and recommendations for use by the board in determining whether to grant or deny a license. The administrative law judge shall submit a report of findings to the board within twenty days of the hearing. The board may affirm, reverse, adopt, modify, supplement, amend or reject the administrative law judge's report in whole or in part.

- 2 -

- G. In all proceedings before the governing body of a city or town, the board of supervisors of a county or the board, the applicant bears the burden of showing that the public convenience requires and that the best interest of the community will be substantially served by the issuance of a license.
- H. In order to prevent the proliferation of spirituous liquor licenses the department may deny a license to a business on the grounds that such business is inappropriate for the sale of spirituous liquor. An inappropriate business is one that cannot clearly demonstrate that the sale of spirituous liquor is directly connected to its primary purpose and that the sale of spirituous liquor is not merely incidental to its primary purpose.
- I. The board shall adopt, by rule, guidelines setting forth criteria for use in determining whether the public convenience requires and the best interest of the community will be substantially served by the issuance or transfer of a liquor license at the location applied for. These guidelines shall govern the recommendations and other approvals of the department and the local governing authority.
- J. If the governing body of a city or town recommends disapproval by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting of ON an application for the issuance or transfer of a spirituous liquor license that, if approved, would result in a license being issued at a location either having no license or having a license of a different series, the application shall not be approved unless the board decides to approve the application by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.
 - Sec. 2. Section 4-203, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 4-203. <u>Licenses</u>; issuance; transfer; reversion to state
- A. A spirituous liquor license shall be issued only after satisfactory showing of the capability, qualifications and reliability of the applicant and, with the exception of club licensees, that the public convenience requires and that the best interest of the community will be substantially served by the issuance.
- B. The license shall be to manufacture, sell or deal in spirituous liquors only at the place and in the manner provided in the license. A separate license shall be issued for each specific business, and each shall specify:
- 1. The particular spirituous liquors which the licensee is authorized to manufacture, sell or deal in.
 - 2. The place of business for which issued.
 - 3. The purpose for which the liquors may be manufactured or sold.
- C. A spirituous liquor license issued to a bar, a liquor store or a beer and wine bar shall be transferable as to any permitted location within the same county, provided such transfer meets the requirements of an original application. Such spirituous liquor license may be transferred to a person qualified to be a licensee, provided such transfer is pursuant to either judicial decree, nonjudicial foreclosure of a legal or equitable lien, a bona

- 3 -

fide bulk sale of the entire business and stock in trade, or such other bona fide transactions as may be provided for by rule. Any change in ownership of the business of a licensee, directly or indirectly, as defined by rule is deemed a transfer.

- D. All applications for a new license pursuant to section 4-201 or for a transfer to a new location pursuant to subsection C of this section shall be filed with and determined by the director, except when the governing body of the city or town or the board of supervisors receiving such application pursuant to section 4-201 orders disapproval of such application or makes no recommendation or when the director, the state liquor board or any aggrieved party requests a hearing. Such application shall then be presented to the state liquor board, and the new license or transfer shall not become effective unless approved by the state liquor board.
- E. A person who assigns, transfers or sells a business which has a spirituous liquor license shall notify the director within thirty days of the assignment, transfer or sale. No spirituous liquor license shall be leased or subleased. A concession agreement entered into under section 4-205.03 is not considered a lease or sublease in violation of this section.
- If a license or licensee is acquired or controlled by a person other than those persons originally licensed, the person shall file notice within thirty days of such acquisition and control and a list of officers, directors or other controlling persons on a form prescribed by the director. All officers, directors or other controlling persons shall meet the qualifications for licensure as prescribed by this title. On request, the director shall conduct a preinvestigation prior to the assignment, sale or transfer of a license, the reasonable costs of which, not to exceed one thousand dollars, shall be borne by the applicant. The preinvestigation shall determine whether the qualifications for licensure as prescribed by this title are met. If the director has not conducted a preinvestigation. the director may protest the acquisition of control before the board by issuing notice of a hearing within ninety days of the filing of the notice of acquisition and control. The person who has acquired control of a license or licensee has the burden of an original application at the hearing, and the board shall make its determination pursuant to section 4-202 and this section with respect to capability, reliability and qualification.
- G. A licensee who holds a license in nonuse status for more than five months shall be required to pay a one hundred dollar surcharge for each month thereafter. The surcharge shall be paid at the time the license is returned to active status. A license automatically reverts to the state after being held in continuous nonuse in excess of thirty-six months. The director may waive the surcharge and may extend the time period provided in this subsection for good cause.
- H. A RESTRUCTURING OF A LICENSEE'S BUSINESS IS AN ACQUISITION OF CONTROL PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION F OF THIS SECTION AND IS A TRANSFER OF A

- 4 -

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 SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR LICENSE AND NOT THE ISSUANCE OF A NEW SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR LICENSE IF BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING APPLY:

- 1. ALL OF THE CONTROLLING PERSONS OF THE LICENSEE AND THE NEW BUSINESS ENTITY ARE IDENTICAL.
 - 2. THERE IS NO CHANGE IN CONTROL OR BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP.
- I. IF SUBSECTION H OF THIS SECTION APPLIES, THE LICENSEE'S HISTORY OF VIOLATIONS OF THIS TITLE IS THE HISTORY OF THE NEW BUSINESS ENTITY. THE DIRECTOR MAY PRESCRIBE A FORM AND SHALL REQUIRE THE APPLICANT TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SUBSECTION AND SUBSECTIONS F AND G OF THIS SECTION.
- H. A spirituous liquor license issued to a bar or a liquor store or a beer and wine bar license shall not be voluntarily transferred from the licensee to another person unless all of the following apply:
- 1. The license was used in the operation of a bona fide business continually on a full-time basis for at least two years.
- 2. The license was used in the operation of a bona fide business at the same location and on a full-time basis for at least one year.
- 3. The transfer is part of the sale or liquidation of the ongoing business.
- I. A transfer of more than fifty per cent of the stock of a corporation which is the holder of a license prior to the two year period prescribed by subsection H of this section is a prohibited transfer of a license as prescribed in subsection H of this section.
- J. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, the holder of a retail license having off-sale privileges may deliver spirituous liquor off of the licensed premises in connection with the sale of spirituous liquor. The licensee may maintain a delivery service and shall be liable for any violation committed in connection with any sale or delivery of spirituous liquor, provided that such delivery is made by an employee at least twenty-one years of age. The retail licensee shall collect payment for the price of the spirituous liquor no later than at the time of delivery. The director shall adopt rules that set operational limits for the delivery of spirituous liquors by the holder of a retail license having off-sale privileges.
- K. Nonretail Arizona licensees may transport spirituous liquors for themselves in vehicles owned, leased or rented by such licensee.
- L. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, an off-sale retail licensee may provide consumer tasting of wines off of the licensed premises.
- M. The director may adopt reasonable rules to protect the public interest and prevent abuse by licensees of the activities permitted such licensees by subsections J and L of this section.
- N. Failure to pay any surcharge prescribed by subsection G of this section or failure to report the period of nonuse of a license shall be grounds for revocation of the license or grounds for any other sanction provided by this title. The director may consider extenuating circumstances

- 5 -

if control of the license is acquired by another party in determining whether or not to impose any sanctions under this subsection.

- O. If a licensed location has not been in use for two years, the location must requalify for a license pursuant to subsection A of this section and shall meet the same qualifications required for issuance of a new license except when the director deems that the nonuse of the location was due to circumstances beyond the licensee's control.
- P. IF THE LICENSEE'S INTEREST IS FORFEITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-210, SUBSECTION K, THE LOCATION SHALL REQUALIFY FOR A LICENSE PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION A OF THIS SECTION AND SHALL MEET THE SAME QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR ISSUANCE OF A NEW LICENSE EXCEPT WHEN A BONA FIDE LIENHOLDER DEMONSTRATES MITIGATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 4-210, SUBSECTION J.
- Sec. 3. Section 4-205.04, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

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4-205.04. <u>Domestic farm winery or domestic microbrewery</u>
<u>license; issuance; regulatory provisions; retail</u>
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- A. The director may issue a domestic farm winery or domestic microbrewery license to any domestic farm winery or domestic microbrewery. Each location which engages in producing and bottling these products must obtain a separate domestic farm winery or domestic microbrewery license, but both such licenses may be issued for a common location. The licensee may not transfer the domestic farm winery or domestic microbrewery license from person to person or from location to location.
- B. An applicant for a domestic farm winery or domestic microbrewery license shall, at the time of filing the application for the license, accompany the application with the license fee. Persons holding a domestic farm winery or domestic microbrewery license shall report annually at the end of each fiscal year, at such time and in such manner as the director may prescribe, the amount of wine or beer manufactured by them during the fiscal year. If the total amount of wine or beer manufactured during the year exceeds the amount permitted annually by the license, the licensee shall apply for and receive an in-state producer's license.
- C. Notwithstanding any other statute, a licensed domestic farm winery may sell wine produced or manufactured on the premises in the original container for consumption on or off the premises and may make sales and deliveries of wine to persons licensed to sell wine under this title. A licensed domestic farm winery may serve wine produced or manufactured on the premises for the purpose of sampling the wine.
- D. A licensed domestic farm winery IS SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
- 1. THE WINERY shall produce not less than two hundred gallons and not more than seventy-five thousand gallons of wine annually from grapes or other suitable agricultural products of which at least seventy-five per cent are grown in this state. The director may allow a percentage of out-of-state

- 6 -

agricultural products greater than twenty-five per cent in wine manufactured or produced by a licensed domestic farm winery if the licensed domestic farm winery can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director that sufficient in-state agricultural products are not available because of an unexpected failure of suitable in-state crops due to natural causes. The exemption shall remain in effect only for the period of time during which such shortages actually exist.

- 2. THE WINERY MAY PURCHASE AND SELL WINE PRODUCED FROM A DOMESTIC FARM WINERY IF THE RETAIL SALE OF THE WINE IS CONDUCTED FROM THE SAME SITE AS THE LOCATION OF THE WINERY.
- E. Notwithstanding any other statute, a licensed domestic microbrewery may sell beer produced or manufactured on the premises for consumption on or off the premises and may make sales and deliveries of beer to persons licensed to sell beer under this title, including wholesalers licensed under this title. A licensed domestic microbrewery may serve beer produced or manufactured on the premises for the purpose of sampling the beer. A licensed domestic microbrewery is subject to all of the following requirements:
- 1. The microbrewery shall produce not less than ten thousand gallons of beer in each year following the first year of operation.
- 2. The microbrewery shall not produce more than three hundred ten thousand gallons of beer annually.
- 3. If retail operations are conducted in conjunction with the microbrewery, these retail operations shall be conducted from the same site as the location of the microbrewery.
- 4. The microbrewery may sell other spirituous liquor product PRODUCTS if:
 - (a) The microbrewery holds an on-sale retail license.
- (b) The retail sale of the spirituous liquor is on or adjacent to the premises of the microbrewery.
- F. A person who holds a domestic microbrewery license that meets the requirements of this section and who is not otherwise engaged in the business of a distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier, blender or other producer of spirituous liquor in any jurisdiction may hold other on-sale retail licenses. The person shall purchase all spirituous liquor for sale at the other on-sale retail premises from wholesalers who are licensed in this state.
 - G. The director shall adopt rules in order to administer this section.
 Sec. 4. Section 4-210, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:
 4-210. Grounds for revocation, suspension and refusal to renew;

notice; complaints; hearings

- A. AFTER NOTICE AND HEARING the director may suspend, revoke or refuse to renew any license issued pursuant to this chapter for any of the following reasons:
- 1. There occurs on the licensed premises repeated acts of violence or disorderly conduct.

- 7 -

- 2. The licensee fails to satisfactorily maintain the capability, qualifications and reliability requirements of an applicant for a license prescribed in section 4-202 or 4-203.
- 3. The licensee or controlling person knowingly files with the department an application or other document which contains material information which is false or misleading or while under oath knowingly gives testimony in an investigation or other proceeding under this title which is false or misleading.
- 4. The licensee or controlling person is on the premises habitually intoxicated.
- 5. The licensed business is delinquent for more than ninety days in the payment of taxes, penalties or interest to the state or to any political subdivision of the state.
- 6. The licensee or controlling person assigns, transfers or sells a spirituous liquor license without compliance with this title or leases or subleases a license.
- 7. The licensee fails to keep for two years and make available to the department upon reasonable request all invoices, records, bills or other papers and documents relating to the purchase, sale and delivery of spirituous liquors and, in the case of a restaurant or hotel-motel licensee, all invoices, records, bills or other papers and documents relating to the purchase, sale and delivery of food.
- 8. The licensee or controlling person is convicted of a felony provided that for a conviction of a corporation to serve as a reason for any action by the director, conduct which constitutes the corporate offense and was the basis for the felony conviction must have been engaged in, authorized, solicited, commanded or recklessly tolerated by the directors of the corporation or by a high managerial agent acting within the scope of employment.
- 9. The licensee or controlling person violates or fails to comply with this title, any rule adopted pursuant to this title or any liquor law of this state or any other state.
- 10. The licensee fails to take reasonable steps to protect the safety of a customer of the licensee entering, leaving or remaining on the licensed premises when the licensee knew or reasonably should have known of the danger to such person, or the licensee fails to take reasonable steps to intervene by notifying law enforcement officials or otherwise to prevent or break up an act of violence or an altercation occurring on the licensed premises or immediately adjacent to the premises when the licensee knew or reasonably should have known of such acts of violence or altercations.
 - 11. The licensee or controlling person lacks good moral character.
- 12. The licensee or controlling person knowingly associates with a person who has engaged in racketeering, as defined in section 13-2301, or has been convicted of a felony, and the association is of such a nature as to

- 8 -

create a reasonable risk that the licensee will fail to conform to the requirements of this title or of any criminal statute of this state.

- B. For the purposes of:
- 1. Subsection A, paragraph 8 of this section, "high managerial agent" means an officer of a corporation or any other agent of the corporation in a position of comparable authority with respect to the formulation of corporate policy.
- 2. Subsection A, paragraphs 9 and 10 of this section, acts or omissions of an employee of a licensee which violate any provision of this title or rules adopted pursuant to this title shall be deemed to be acts or omissions of the licensee. Acts or omissions by an employee or licensee committed during the time the licensed premises were operated pursuant to an interim permit or without a license may be charged as if they had been committed during the period the premises were duly licensed.
- C. The director may suspend, revoke or refuse to issue, transfer or renew a license under this section based solely on the unrelated conduct or fitness of any officer, director, managing agent or other controlling person if the controlling person retains any interest in or control of the licensee after sixty days following written notice to the licensee. If the controlling person holds stock in a corporate licensee or is a partner in a partnership licensee, the controlling person may only divest himself of his interest by transferring the interest to the existing stockholders or partners who must demonstrate to the department that they meet all the requirements for licensure. For the purposes of this subsection the conduct or fitness of a controlling person is unrelated if it would not be attributable to the licensee.
- D. The director may refuse to transfer any license or issue a new license at the same location if the director has filed a complaint against the license or location which has not been resolved alleging a violation of any of the grounds set forth in subsection A of this section until such time as said complaint has been finally adjudicated.
- E. The director shall receive all complaints of alleged violations of this chapter and is responsible for the investigation of all allegations of a violation of, or noncompliance with, this title, any rule adopted pursuant to this title or any condition imposed upon the licensee by the license. When the director receives three such complaints from any law enforcement agency resulting from three separate incidents at a licensed establishment within a twelve-month period, the director shall transmit a written report to the board setting forth the complaints, the results of any investigation conducted by the law enforcement agency or the department relating to the complaints and a history of all prior complaints against the license and their disposition. The board shall review the report and may direct the director to conduct further investigation of a complaint or to serve a licensee with a complaint and notice of a hearing pursuant to subsection F of this section.

- 9 -

- F. Upon the director's initiation of an investigation or upon the receipt of a complaint and an investigation of the complaint as deemed necessary, the director may cause a complaint and notice of a hearing to be directed to the licensee setting forth the violations alleged against the licensee and directing the licensee, within fifteen days after service of the complaint and notice of a hearing, to appear by filing with the director an answer to the complaint. Failure of the licensee to answer may be deemed an admission by the licensee of commission of the act charged in the complaint. The director may then vacate the hearing and impose any sanction provided The director may waive any sanction for good cause shown including excusable neglect. The director may set the hearing before himself or an administrative law judge on any of the grounds set forth in subsection A of this section. Instead of issuing a complaint, the director may provide for informal disposition of the matter by consent agreement or may issue a written warning to the licensee. If a warning is issued, the licensee may reply in writing and the director shall keep a record of the warning and the reply.
- G. A hearing shall conform to the requirements of title 41, chapter 6, article 10. At the hearing an attorney or corporate officer or employee of a corporation may represent the corporation.
- H. The expiration, cancellation, revocation, reversion, surrender, acceptance of surrender or termination in any other manner of a license does not prevent the initiation or completion of a disciplinary proceeding pursuant to this section against the licensee or license. An order issued pursuant to a disciplinary proceeding against a license is enforceable against other licenses or subsequent licenses in which the licensee or controlling person of the license has a controlling interest.
- I. The department shall provide the same notice as is provided to the licensee to a lienholder, which has provided a document under section 4-112, subsection B, paragraph 3, of all disciplinary OR COMPLIANCE action with respect to a license issued pursuant to this title. The state shall not be liable for damages for any failure to provide any notice pursuant to this subsection.
- J. In an action to revoke a license issued ANY DISCIPLINARY ACTION pursuant to this title, A LIENHOLDER MAY PARTICIPATE IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE ACTION. The director shall consider as mitigating factors MITIGATION on behalf of the lienholder the following circumstances IF THE LIENHOLDER PROVES ALL OF THE FOLLOWING BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE:
- 1. THAT THE LIENHOLDER'S INTEREST IS A BONA FIDE SECURITY INTEREST. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS PARAGRAPH, "BONA FIDE SECURITY INTEREST" MEANS THE LIENHOLDER PROVIDES ACTUAL CONSIDERATION TO THE LICENSEE OR THE LICENSEE'S PREDECESSOR IN INTEREST IN EXCHANGE FOR THE LIENHOLDER'S INTEREST. BONA FIDE SECURITY INTEREST INCLUDES A LIEN TAKEN BY THE SELLER OF A LICENSE AS SECURITY FOR THE SELLER'S RECEIPT OF ALL OR PART OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE LICENSE.

- 10 -

- 1. 2. Whether THAT a statement of legal or equitable interest was filed with the department before the alleged conduct occurred which is the basis for the action against the license.
- 2. 3. Whether THAT the lienholder took REASONABLE steps to correct the licensee's prior actions, if any, or initiated an action pursuant to available contract rights against the licensee for the forfeiture of the license after being provided with notice by the department of disciplinary action as provided in subsection I of this section.
- 3. 4. Whether THAT the lienholder was free of responsibility for the conduct which is the basis for the proposed revocation.
- 5. THAT THE LIENHOLDER REASONABLY ATTEMPTED TO REMAIN INFORMED BY THE LICENSEE ABOUT THE BUSINESS' CONDUCT.
- K. In the event the director decides not to revoke the license based on the circumstances provided in subsection J of this section, the director may issue an order requiring EITHER, OR BOTH, OF THE FOLLOWING:
 - 1. The forfeiture of all interest of the licensee in the license.
- 2. THE LIENHOLDER TO PAY ANY CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY IMPOSED ON THE LICENSEE.
- L. If any on-sale licensee proposes to provide large capacity entertainment events or sporting events with an attendance capacity exceeding a limit established by the director, the director may request a security plan from the licensee, that may include trained security officers, lighting and other requirements. This subsection exclusively defines PRESCRIBES the security requirements for a licensee and does not create any civil liability for the state, its agencies, agents or employees or a person licensed under this title or agents or employees of a licensee.
 - Sec. 5. Section 4-244, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 4-244. Unlawful acts

It is unlawful:

- 1. For a person to buy for resale, sell or deal in spirituous liquors in this state without first having procured a license duly issued by the board.
- 2. For a person to sell or deal in alcohol for beverage purposes without first complying with this title.
- 3. For a distiller, vintner, brewer or wholesaler knowingly to sell, dispose of or give spirituous liquor to any person other than a licensee except in sampling wares as may be necessary in the ordinary course of business, or except in donating spirituous liquor to a nonprofit organization which has obtained a special event license for the purpose of charitable fund raising activities OR EXCEPT IN DONATING SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR WITH A COST TO THE DISTILLER, BREWER OR WHOLESALER OF UP TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN A CALENDAR YEAR TO AN ORGANIZATION THAT IS EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXES UNDER SECTION 501 (c) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AND NOT LICENSED UNDER THIS TITLE.

- 11 -

- 4. For a distiller, vintner or brewer to require a wholesaler to offer or grant a discount to a retailer, unless the discount has also been offered and granted to the wholesaler by the distiller, vintner or brewer.
- 5. For a distiller, vintner or brewer to use a vehicle for trucking or transportation of spirituous liquors unless there is affixed to both sides of the vehicle a sign showing the name and address of the licensee and the type and number of the person's license in letters not less than three and one-half inches in height.
- 6. For a person to take or solicit orders for spirituous liquors unless the person is a salesman or solicitor of a licensed wholesaler, a salesman or solicitor of a distiller, brewer, vintner, importer or broker or a registered retail agent.
- 7. For any retail licensee to purchase spirituous liquors from any person other than a solicitor or salesman of a wholesaler licensed in this state.
- 8. For a retailer to acquire an interest in property owned, occupied or used by a wholesaler in his business, or in a license with respect to the premises of the wholesaler.
- 9. Except as provided in paragraphs 10 and 11 of this section, for a licensee or other person to sell, furnish, dispose of or give, or cause to be sold, furnished, disposed of or given, to a person under the legal drinking age to buy, receive, have in the person's possession or consume spirituous liquor. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prohibit the employment by an off-sale retailer of persons who are at least sixteen years of age to check out, if supervised by a person on the premises who is at least nineteen years of age, package or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the customer of the employer, if the employer sells primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor.
- 10. For a licensee to employ a person under the age of nineteen years to manufacture, sell or dispose of spirituous liquors. The provisions of this paragraph shall not prohibit the employment by an off-sale retailer of persons who are at least sixteen years of age to check out, if supervised by a person on the premises who is at least nineteen years of age, package or carry merchandise, including spirituous liquor, in unbroken packages, for the convenience of the customer of the employer, if the employer sells primarily merchandise other than spirituous liquor.
- 11. For an on-sale retail licensee RETAILER to employ a person under the age of nineteen years in any capacity connected with the handling of spirituous liquors. This paragraph does not prohibit the employment by an on-sale retailer of a person under the age of nineteen years who cleans up the tables on the premises for reuse, removes dirty dishes, keeps a ready supply of needed items and helps clean up the premises.
- 12. For a licensee, when engaged in waiting on or serving customers, to consume spirituous liquor or for a licensee or on-duty employee to be on

- 12 -

or about the licensed premises while in an intoxicated or disorderly condition.

- 13. For an employee of a retail licensee, during that employee's working hours or in connection with such employment, to give to or purchase for any other person, accept a gift of, purchase for himself or consume spirituous liquor, except that an employee of a licensee, during that employee's working hours or in connection with the employment, while the employee is not engaged in waiting on or serving customers, may give spirituous liquor to or purchase spirituous liquor for any other person. An unpaid volunteer who is a bona fide member of a club and who is not engaged in waiting on or serving spirituous liquor to customers may purchase for himself and consume spirituous liquor while participating in a scheduled event at the club. An unpaid participant in a food competition may purchase for himself and consume spirituous liquor while participating in the food competition.
- 14. For a licensee or other person to serve, sell or furnish spirituous liquor to a disorderly or obviously intoxicated person, or for a licensee or employee of the licensee to allow or permit a disorderly or obviously intoxicated person to come into or remain on or about the premises, except that a licensee or an employee of the licensee may allow an obviously intoxicated person to remain on the premises for a period of time of not to exceed thirty minutes after the state of obvious intoxication is known or should be known to the licensee in order that a nonintoxicated person may transport the obviously intoxicated person from the premises. For purposes of this section, "obviously intoxicated" means inebriated to the extent that a person's physical faculties are substantially impaired and the impairment is shown by significantly uncoordinated physical action or significant physical dysfunction that would have been obvious to a reasonable person.
- 15. For an on-sale or off-sale retail-licensee RETAILER or an employee of such licensee RETAILER to sell, dispose of, deliver or give spirituous liquor to a person between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays, and 1:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sundays.
- 16. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit any person on or about the licensed premises to give or furnish any spirituous liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one or knowingly permit any person under the age of twenty-one to have in the person's possession spirituous liquor on the licensed premises.
- 17. For an on-sale retail licensee RETAILER or an employee of such ticensee RETAILER to allow a person to consume spirituous liquors on the premises between the hours of 1:15 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays, and 1:15 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sundays, or allow a person who is not the licensee or employee to possess spirituous liquors in open containers on the premises between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays, and 1:30 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sundays.

- 13 -

- 18. For an on-sale retail licensee RETAILER to permit an employee or for an employee to solicit or encourage others, directly or indirectly, to buy the employee drinks or anything of value in the licensed premises during the employee's working hours. No licensee ON-SALE RETAILER shall serve employees or allow a patron of the establishment to give spirituous liquor to, purchase liquor for or drink liquor with any employee during the employee's working hours.
- 19. For an off-sale retailer or employee to sell spirituous liquor except in the original unbroken container, to permit spirituous liquor to be consumed on the premises or to knowingly permit spirituous liquor to be consumed on adjacent property under the licensee's exclusive control.
- 20. For a person to consume spirituous liquor in a public place, thoroughfare or gathering. The license of a licensee permitting a violation of this paragraph on the premises shall be subject to revocation. This paragraph does not apply to the sale of spirituous liquors on the premises of and by an on-sale retail licensee RETAILER. This paragraph also does not apply to a person consuming beer from a broken package in a public recreation area or on private property with permission of the owner or lessor or on the walkways surrounding such private property.
- 21. For a person to have possession of or to transport spirituous liquor which is manufactured in a distillery, winery, brewery or rectifying plant contrary to the laws of the United States and this state. Any property used in transporting such spirituous liquor shall be forfeited to the state and shall be seized and disposed of as provided in section 4-221.
- 22. For an on-sale retail licensee RETAILER or employee to allow a person under the legal drinking age to remain in an area on the licensed premises during those hours in which its primary use is the sale, dispensing or consumption of alcoholic beverages after the licensee, or the licensee's employees, know or should have known that the person is under the legal drinking age. A licensee AN ON-SALE RETAILER may designate an area of the licensed premises as an area in which spirituous liquor will not be sold or consumed for the purpose of allowing underage persons on the premises if the designated area is separated by a physical barrier and at no time will underage persons have access to the area in which spirituous liquor is sold or consumed. The director, or a municipality, may adopt rules to regulate the presence of underage persons on licensed premises provided the rules adopted by a municipality are more stringent than those adopted by the director. The rules adopted by the municipality shall be adopted by local ordinance. This paragraph does not apply:
- (a) If the person under the legal drinking age is accompanied by a spouse, parent or legal guardian of legal drinking age or is an on-duty employee of the licensee.
- (b) If the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises is a club as defined in section 4–101, paragraph 7, subdivision (a) and the person under the legal drinking age is any of the following:

- 14 -

- (i) An active duty military service member.
- (ii) A veteran.
- (iii) A member of the United States army national guard or the United States air national guard.
 - (iv) A member of the United States military reserve forces.
- (c) To the area of the premises used primarily for the serving of food during the hours when food is served.
- 23. For an on-sale retail licensee RETAILER or employee to conduct drinking contests, to sell or deliver to a person an unlimited number of spirituous liquor beverages during any set period of time for a fixed price, to deliver more than thirty-two ounces of beer, one liter of wine or four ounces of distilled spirits in any spirituous liquor drink to one person at one time for that person's consumption or to advertise any practice prohibited by this paragraph.
- 24. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit the unlawful possession, use, sale or offer for sale of narcotics, dangerous drugs or marijuana on the premises.
- 25. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit prostitution or the solicitation of prostitution on the premises.
- 26. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit unlawful gambling on the premises.
- 27. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit trafficking or attempted trafficking in stolen property on the premises.
- 28. For a licensee or employee to fail or refuse to make the premises or records available for inspection and examination as provided in this title or to comply with a lawful subpoena issued under this title.
- 29. For any person other than a peace officer, the licensee or an employee of the licensee acting with the permission of the licensee to be in possession of a firearm while on the licensed premises of an on-sale retail establishment RETAILER knowing such possession is prohibited. This paragraph shall not be construed to include a situation in which a person is on licensed premises for a limited time in order to seek emergency aid and such person does not buy, receive, consume or possess spirituous liquor. This paragraph shall not apply to hotel or motel guest room accommodations nor to the exhibition or display of a firearm in conjunction with a meeting, show, class or similar event.
- 30. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit a person in possession of a firearm other than a peace officer, the licensee or an employee of the licensee acting with the permission of the licensee to remain on the licensed premises or to serve, sell or furnish spirituous liquor to a person in possession of a firearm while on the licensed premises of an on-sale retail establishment RETAILER. This paragraph shall not apply to hotel or motel guest room accommodations nor to the exhibition or display of a firearm in conjunction with a meeting, show, class or similar event. It

- 15 -

shall be a defense to action under this paragraph if the licensee or employee requested assistance of a peace officer to remove such person.

- 31. For a licensee or employee to knowingly permit spirituous liquor to be removed from the licensed premises, except in the original unbroken package. This paragraph shall not apply to a person who removes a bottle of wine which has been partially consumed in conjunction with a purchased meal from the licensed premises if the cork is reinserted flush with the top of the bottle.
- 32. For a person who is obviously intoxicated to buy or attempt to buy spirituous liquor from a licensee or employee of a licensee or to consume spirituous liquor on licensed premises.
- 33. For a person under the age of twenty-one years to drive or be in physical control of a motor vehicle while there is any spirituous liquor in the person's body.
- 34. For a person under the age of twenty-one years to operate or be in physical control of a motorized watercraft that is underway while there is any spirituous liquor in the person's body. For the purposes of this paragraph, "underway" has the same meaning as prescribed in section 5-301.
- 35. For a licensee, manager, employee or controlling person to purposely induce a voter, by means of alcohol, to vote or abstain from voting for or against a particular candidate or issue on an election day.
- 36. For a licensee to fail to report an occurrence of an act of violence to either the department or a law enforcement agency.
- 37. For a licensee to use a vending machine for the purpose of dispensing spirituous liquor.
- 38. For a licensee to offer for sale a wine carrying a label including a reference to Arizona or any Arizona city, town or geographic location unless at least seventy-five per cent by volume of the grapes used in making the wine were grown in Arizona.
- 39. For a retailer to knowingly allow a customer to bring spirituous liquor onto the licensed premises, except that an on-sale retailer may allow a wine and food club to bring wine onto the premises for consumption by the club's members and guests of the club's members in conjunction with meals purchased at a meeting of the club that is conducted on the premises and that at least seven members attend. An on-sale retailer who allows wine and food clubs to bring wine onto its premises under this paragraph shall comply with all applicable provisions of this title and any rules adopted pursuant to this title to the same extent as if the on-sale retailer had sold the wine to the members of the club and their guests. For the purposes of this paragraph, "wine and food club" means an association that has more than twenty bona fide members paying at least six dollars per year in dues and that has been in existence for at least one year.

- 16 -

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of the following purposes:

a retailer discontinues a product.

APPROVED BY THE COVERNOR MAY 7, 2001.

2. Conforming rules to statutory changes.

licenses and control is considering for adoption.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY 7, 2001.

Sec. 6. Rules: exemption from administrative procedures act

41, chapter 6, Arizona Revised Statutes, until December 31, 2001 for either

promotions or product recovery by a wholesaler when a retailer is closed or

of and hold at least two public hearings before adopting any proposed rule under the exemption prescribed by subsection A. In at least one public

hearing a person shall have an opportunity to consider and comment, both verbally and in writing, on any draft rule that the department of liquor

A. The department of liquor licenses and control is exempt from title

1. Modifying rules regarding signs, retail promotions, glassware

B. The department of liquor licenses and control shall provide notice

Passed the House April, 25, 2001	Passed the Senate March 20, 20 01,
by the following vote: 43 Ayes,	by the following vote: Ayes,
	Nays, Not Voting
Jake Jake	Lander June
Speaker, of the House Pro Tempire Morran L. Moore	President of the Senate
Chief Clerk of the House	Secretary of the Senate
	FMENT OF ARIZONA GOVERNOR by the Governor this
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at	o'clock M.
S	ecretary to the Governor
Approved this day of	
at O lock M.	•
at	
Governor of Arizon	
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
	This Bill was received by the Secretary of State
	this day of, 20,
S.B. 1509	
	ato'clockM.

Secretary of State

SENATE CONCURS IN HOUSE AMENDMENTS AND FINAL PASSAGE

	Passed the Senate	may 01	,20
	by the following vote:	28	Ayes,
		Nays,	Not Voting
	Karole	us Ann	<i>_</i>
	Chamin	retary of the Senate	2
	EPARTMENT OF ARI	J	
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at 10:3	o'clock A Metalogy retary to the Governor	M.	
APPROVED THIS day	C	O	
May ,2001	<u>۔</u>		
1 2:46 o'clock P	M.		
Sovernor of Arizona			
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